

THE PRESENT
SVRVEIGH
OF
LONDON
AND
ENGLANDS
STATE.

Containing

A Topographicall description of all the
particular Forts, Redoubts, Breast-works, and
Trenches newly erected round about the Citie on
both sides of the River, with the severall
Fortifications thereof.

And a perfect relation of some fatall accidents, and
other disasters, which fell out in the City and Countrey,
during the Authors abode there.

Intermingled also with certaine severall Observations
worthie of light and memorie.

By *William Lithgow.*

London, Printed by J. O. 1643.

THE FIRST
SARVAIGH

OF
LONDON

AND

ENGLANDS

STATE

A Topographical Description of all the
Particulars, Forts, R. Houses, local works and
Trades, as well as the most famous
buildings of the City, with the
Londoners themselves.

And a perfect relation of some fatal accidents, and
other disasters which have befallen the City and Country,
during the Antient and Modern

interregnum, also with certain several Observations
worthy of light and merriment.

By William Lilly.

London, Printed by A. O. 1643.

The present Surveigh of London, and Englands State.



After long fourtie yeares wandring since my first launching abroad to surveigh the spacious bounds and tertiar face of the ancient world; besides my daily fastidious and now frequent pedestriat progresses at home, and in neighbour Regions about; and being fallen in the rotten bosome of declyning age, the sun being set on the winter day of mine labourat time, and that time past three score years: yet now I say for diverse serious respects in this instant year, 1643. April 24. it was my resolution to embark at *Presbon* Pannes with sundrie passengers bound for *London*: Where weighing Ankers, and hoyling saile, with roome winds and fair weather, we coasted along the *Brittannian* shoare. In all which deserted way betweene Forth and Gravelend we found onely three ships, two *Scots* men and a *Norwegian*, and one of the royall Whelps lying at Anker in *Aermouth* road, which made the sea resemble a wilderness, and the devasted shoare the comfortlesse sight of a desolate land. Where never heretofore (winter excepted), these *Tritonian* bounds were seen (reciprocally taken) without 2000 saile, recouring that fandie and shelly marine.

But the estate and affaires of this world are ever ranging, ever changing, never constant; which made *Solan* tell *Crasus* that man should never reckon on the felicity of this life, because there might be a mutability of fortune ere death. The like may I now say of

deplorable *Germany*, lately the mother soyle of *Europe*, yet the
glorie of the whole Universe, that never in these dayes of an-
tiquitie could *Chaldea*, *Chelania*, *Assyria*, and *Mesopotamia*, the
four principall pastures for the first Creation, compare with
that almost invincible Empyre for Princes, Potentates, Nobili-
tie, Imperiall Cities, Gentrie, Merchants, and rich Bowres; no,
no, for it was the superabounding fulnesse of men, money and
might; and indeed nothing inferior (the fall of *Adam* reserved) to
the first orientall Paradise. And yet when the fulnesse of their
pride, luxurie, gluttonie, and libidinous lusts, were sprung on
high, and crying for Heavens all-commanding judgements, how
soon with the sword, plague, and famine, were they thrown down
upon the desperat rocks of grievous desolation. And who can tell
(it is now begun) how soon the like punishment may fall upon this
Ile, the South part whereof being loaden with self-love, vain glo-
rie, the fatnesse of vices, ambitious pride, and a contemptible dis-
dain of all nations, themselves excepted. So that their backs and
bellies, like unto *Caster* and *Pollux* are become the loadstone of
their flattering follies and pampering pleasures. That without
some condigne correction they might easily (in a manner) forget
the Creatour, and so the Creature: *Spain* in this chastisement may
second *Germany*, *France* may resemble *Spaine*; and I feare ere long
(which God evert) *England* shall be left the last mourner of all,
bearing now (as it were) almost the very effigie of the distracted
and combustible Kingdomes in this *European* tierce, upon the
shoulders of her declining fortune.

But now reverting to my purpose, the first news I heard at my
disbarking, was the down-casting of the golden crosse in Cheap-
side, to the which with speed I approached, where I saw divers
imaginous relicts tumbling down in the bottomlesse pit of obli-
vion: upon the sequell day, May, 4. it was razed to the ground, and
the foundation thereof made levell with the street, which was not
done by tumult, but by order of Parliament. And now I will
neither commend nor condemne the fact, but this far I dare say,
whilst it stood, it was a monumentall ornament worthe of a roy-

...the, and the beautifull object of admiration to all spectators
and strangers. But indeed some idolatrous Papists made it (in go-
ing by) the Sanctuary of their superstition, making homage to it,
and crossing their now crossed breasts, have left the golden crosse
to fall down like *Dagon* at the feet of a happie begun reformati-
on. So the third day thereafter, they caused take downe all the
new and old crosses standing on Churches, and steepletops: and
notwithstanding whereof, I still carry six crosses on my arme,
and the seventh crosse still followeth mee against my will, which
the world may help, and I cannot prevent. Next upon Weddins-
day ensuing May 10. by order of Parliament, I saw at noone day
two great heaps of books burned, both where the golden crosse
formerly stood, and before the Royall Exchange: Which books
had been compyled by the Popish prelaticall faction, for tollerat-
ing on the Sabbath day, sportings, pastimes, prophane playes, and
so consequently all sorts of labour, (as the Papists do at this day
in the Popes own patrimoniall lands) prohibiting afternoone ser-
mons, and commanding the erection of Altars and homages ther-
on which was done for the introduction of the Masse, and other
infinite pendicles of Poperie.

And now truely I never saw *London* these fourtie yeares past so
populous as now it is: only there is a general muttering that money
is hard to come by, and that is, because all kinde of trades and tra-
ding begin to decay, and they who have money keep it close, for
common employments are lately metamorphosed in flying col-
lours, toucking of Drummes, enveloping scarffs, and *Pandulian*
Feathers, wherein they have more pleasure than profite: And yet
it best agrees with the peoples nature, who delight mainly in pub-
lick shewes and frivole ostentations. Indeed for victuals they
have abundance, and plenty of all things, and at an easie rate, and
want for nothing as yet save onely peace.

But it may truly be feared, that if these their generall comba-
tions draw to a Winter leaguer, that both the City and King-
dome shall smart for it: And why? because both the great ar-
mies, and also the petty armies in every County do so lack and

spoile the grounds of hories, bestrall, graile, corne, and haye,
also pitifully plunder the people of moneyes, victuals, and do
stick forfeiture, that the continuing of it in a short time shall run
all.

And now to begin with the Cities insides, before I come to in
outsides, and fortifications, I found the River from *Ratcliffe* up
wards, full of Merchant ships, and they lying two and two, and
fide to fide, with a pretty distance from couple to couple, resem
bled as though they had been to make a sea fight: But indeed
they ly at their guard and are well provided. The first lamenta
tion their tongues offered me here was the dearth and scarcity of
coals, & notwithstanding of the daily relief they get from *Sealand*
yet they are loath to part with money, and in a wringing way, and
grudging at their infranchized lot, heavily bewaile the losse of
their advantageous *Tyne*: I confesse their weekly taxes are great
levyed to maintain the Parliaments armie, besides many other
burthens that daily depend upon their purses: And for all this
(beside the monthly contributions of the nine circumjacent coun
ties) the Armies pay fals daily short, and they can neither march
nor fight for lack of moneyes, the want whereof being the main
and chiefest cause of their slow proceedings. Which weekly
collections, according to that multipotent place, and the Country
about is truly suppoled to amount (*per annum*) to three mill
ions of money. But how it is disposed, either by the hands of cor
ruption, or if reserved policy for future respects bee the main re
straint, I cease to discern it, though many thousands daily gape
for it. VWhich makes me call to minde, that when the last *Con
stantine* lost *Constantinople*, *Mahomet* the second, the great Turke
found such store of gold and silver amongst the inhabitants, that
he sighing, said, O? If the Christians had been as bountifull for
their own defensive safety, as they had substance to do it, all the
power of the *Seythian Ottomans* had never been able to have dan
toned their might. So peradventure the like (as God forbid) may
be said of *London* if it should fall out so; then would these rotten
Money-mongers lurking within her bowels bee left the miserable

...the King's soldiers (as the Court is) upon the
...coyne: For the long delivrie of many years and
...pleasure for evermore the world, that they beginne to spurne at
...trouble before distresse appear, which sensualitie begets, and dis-
...dainfull pride would contemne, and yet cannot prevent what the
...heavens determined.

Now for a generall view, the Citie hath many Courts du Guard
with new barricaded posts, and they strongly girded with great
chains of yron; and all the opening passages at street ends for the
fields and road wayes are in like manner made defensive, and stri-
dly watched: The sides of the river, as at Billingsgate, and other
places have also Courts du Guard, and they nightly guarded with
companies of the Trained Bands: which number being of six old
Regiments, and they six thousand men, are now doubled with six
new Regiments, which maketh up twelve thousand in all. Beyond
the River in the borough of *Southwark* is the self same discipline
observed, and all under the command of the *Governor of the City*,
the *Strangers*, and all the liberties thereof, now taken in under
the custodie of *London*; and their Trained Bands there, I mean of
Southwark are now entrusted with neither Parliament nor Citie
so that the quotidian guard of the Parliament come daily out of
London: where they are placed in two Courts of Guard, the one
before the Hall in the Palace Court near to the water staires, the
other Court du Guard standeth in the Parliament yard, where
the Peers ascend and descend from the upper House. Both Houses
of Peers and Commons having double Centinels with Pikes and
Musquet at the entrie of their sitting places, remaine there as
long as the Parliamentarie bodies remaine: The number of the
upper house amounteth to twenty six Noblemen, besides eight o-
thers at sea and land service, the lower house by a just compari-
son of the Clerk and given to me in Print, amount to two hundred
and twelve Knights, and Commissioners, besides the selected
persons of both Houses, and some of them lately returned. And
what shall I say, I found the *Streete* or *Ward* Court, before
White-hall gate, guarded also with a Court du Guard, and
beyond

growing deep in the royall Court of the Kings House, which
deed was a lamentable sight. And in that night I encountered
thereabouts with *George Withers* my fellow Poet, and once
fellow-prisoner, where digesting some discourses (for he is
a Captain of a Horse Troupe) he told me that he had beene pla-
ced at Michalme last by some of the Kings forces in *Sorray*,
where he hath a wife and residence; where being civilizd, his Pe-
rick mansion met with uncivil fellowes, I would say Malignants.

And here I may not forget the false and lying aspersions laid
upon *Scotland* lately by two English authors, the one work, named
the *Plain English*, where his perjurat falshood averres, that we
hold and enjoy our present peace and safety, of some of their
Peeres in *England*; when contrariwise they hold their Parliamen-
t and present libertie of *Scotland*, and our invincible armie which
procured it. The other worke intituled, *The subjects liberty*, will
have *Scotland* at the first but a Dukedome and in subjection to
England; see how these damnable villaines can coine & invent (as
they please) such base absurdities, and yet go free unpunished.
And why? because they have from ancient and preterit times
generall and natural malignitie against our Nation, which never
can nor will be extermined till the day of doome; for it runneth
in a successive line, as the Conduit from the fountaine ingorgeth
the pond: I would speak more freely here, and that justly; but
that I do not love to be accounted for a Malignant, whilst there
are too many already of that sycophantick kinde in both King-
domes; and so I proceed in a fair way.

The daily musters and shewes of all sorts of *Londoners* here
were wondrous commendable in marching to the fields and
works; (as Merchants, Silk-men, Maces, Shopkeepers, &c.) with
great alacrity, carrying on their shoulders yron Mattocks, and
wooden shovels, with roaring Drummes, flying colours, and
ged swords; most companies being also interlarded with Ladies
women, and girls: two and two carrying baskets for the
labour, where divers wrought till they fell sick of their paine.

the whole inhabitants of the City, Liberties, Suburbs, and circumjacent dependents went day about to all quarters for the erection of their Banners and Trenches: and this hath continued these foure moneths past, the half of which time I was a spectator to their laborious toyle, as after you shall hear. The greatest company which I observed to march out, according to their turnes were the Taylours, carrying fourtie six collours, and seconded with eight thousand lusty men: The next in greatnesse of number, were the Watermen, amounting to seven thousand Tuggers, carrying thirty seven collours: The Shoe-makers were five thousand and oddes carrying twenty nine collors; and indeed the gentle craft could never heretofore have mustered so many here since *Crispus* and *Crispianus*, the two supposed Princes, their Patrones, forsook the Trade. Neither in this Catalogue dare I forget the Porters that marched forth one day toward Tayburne fields, carrying twentie three collours, being three thousand white shirts: And (*verbi gratia*) upon that same day, a thousand Oyster wives advanced from Rotherhithe through Cheapside to Crabtree field all alone, with drummes and flying collours, and in a civil manner, their goddesse *Salus* leading them in a martiall way. The next day following May 17, the Feltmakers, Fishmongers, and Coupers, marched three severall wayes to three sundrie fields, carrying twenty four collours, had their number amounted to three thousand and oddes.

And now to shun prolixitie, let the ingenious Reader judge what number of numbers would these sequel Trades be, as Goldsmiths, Ferriers, Bakers, Briers, Butchers, Cooks, Candlemakers, Smiths, Cutlers, Carpenters, Shipwrights, Joyners, Boxmakers, Wheelwrights, Turners, Carvers, and foure thousand Weavers, Braziers, Dyers, Imbrouderers, Horologists, Watchmakers, Engravers, Tinkers, Haberdashers, Feathermakers, Clothiers, Faners, Curriers, Glovers, spurriers, Painters, Printers, Stationers, Bookbinders, Gunmakers, Glaziers, Masons, Tanners, Brickmakers, Plumbers, Upholsters, Combmakers, Girdlers, Coblars, Chimney-sweepers, Jackfarmers, with many more.

not recalled. which indeed (as they are of a marvellous great number) so it was a delicate observation, to consider and estimate the indefatigable multitude and strength of the City, never heretofore practised nor exercised. The computation whereof may scarcely amount to an hundred thousand able men, not reckoning any above fifty years of age, although the latter number would far exceed the former.

And now closing this preceeding passage, behold the superstitious Holy dayes in the City, and Countrey, are not as hitherto abolished; Neither have they a seeming purpose to abandon them, because they are the baits of prophane pleasures, and vicious wantonness, which their gadding inclinations love rather to follow than forsake. Neither is their Service Book exterminated, but in an ambiguous way some Churches professing it, and other some disallowing it; I will not here expostulate between the mean and the manner, but surely there is a great wisdom visibly scene in the generall counsell, that will not enforce a sudden alteration upon the People, till weightier matters be first settled, lest the one half should devour the other, and the common estate of the Common-weal be miserably ramverfed, for as the *Italian* saith, *ibide Piano va falo*; so say we, that soft fire makes sweet malt: Even so the prudent proceeding of provident policie must with a multitude dallye, as the Fisherman doth with a hooked Salmon, lets him struggle in the streame a while, and then softly steales him to the land, where he is catched and dispatchd: And now the nature of man would ever either hear or see novelities, and here a speciall one; the Tower of London from long antiquitie, wont ever to guard the City as the Eagle keeps her yong ones from the Griffon) but now the citie guards day and night the Tower, lest Bishop Land, and Bishop Wren should leap out through the iron windowes to swim on Thames, and that *Encipus* to swallow them down, which should be a great pnie, if the Popes indulgences could prevent it: And now I recall at my first coming here, it was agitate in Parliament, to send these two ghostly fathers to New England, that the great Ocean before their arrivall should

...perpetration (their resolution) in the conquest and
perfection of lawes they had done in *England*, with many others
these twenty five years: This resolution was released, which
many a heart lamented: but it may be against the next spring, they
will either make sail or hing. The Citiē now hath fourteen horse
Troupes, that scout the high wayes, both day and night, and ride
the round nightly twice about the foot squadrons, where so their
Centinels are set at watch, and themselves to stand on guard, for
this is the militarie way of *Mars*.

And now coming to my maine purpose, I with the Reader
hold but conceive, as my pen shall let him see, the fairest unconquered
city in all *Europe*, which my pedestriall march in twelve houre
time painfully performed. And thus, three dayes before my de-
parture thence, I approached to make the *towne* round about,
and descending to the lower end of Wapping, there I began my
circuit. Then here close by the houses and the River *Thames*, I
found a seven angled Fort, erected of turffe, sand, wattle, and earthen
worke, (as all the rest are composed of the like) having nine
Port holes, and as many cannonis; and neare the top round about
pallisaded with sharpe wooden stakes fixt in the bulwarkes right
out, and a foot distant from another, which stood offensive for ad-
daine scales, and single ditched below, with a Court du guard with-
in. Advancing thence along the trench dyke (for all the Trenches
are deep ditched about) vvinch runneth through Wapping Fields,
to the farther end of Whitechappell, a great way vvinch
gate, and on the road way to *Essex*, I saw a nine angled Fort, on-
ly pallisaded and single ditched, and planted vvinch seven pieces of
brasse Ordnance, and a Court du guard, composed of timber,
and thatched vvinch tyle stone, as all the rest are: I vvinch towards
Myle-end green I beheld there two more Forts or Redoubts,
each of them vvinch three Ports and they Cannoned: stand vvinch
in an intrenched closure, having five courts du guard, that secure
the passage way. From White chappell Fort North vvinchward,
I trenchd along the Trenches to Shorditch Fort, standing vvinch
by quadrangled, single pallisaded, and single ditched, cannoned

on three corners of the four, eight Demicanons and a royall com-
du guard within : And without which and at Kingsland (being the
old post way for *Scotland*) there stands two earthen Rampires,
with two Courts du guard. Thence returned ; I followed along
the champaine breastworkes to Hogston, where I found a qua-
drat Fort, well pallosaded and planted with five Cannons at the
two field corners : The strength is double ditched, and betweene
the two it is strongly barrocaded, with wooden stakes, everie
stake neare the top being fenced with three iron hookes of a span
long. Thence I marched through Fineberry fields along the
Trench (enclosing there Moorefields) and came to Mount mil-
hill, Fort, (for all the Forts about are blank and blanke in sight
of other) where being arryved I found it standing on the high
way near to the Red Bull : This is a large and singular fortifica-
tion, having a Fort above and within a Fort, the lowest consisting
of five angles, two whereof towards the fields, are each of them
thrice ported, having as many great Cannon, with a flanking piece
from a hid corner : The upper Fort standing circular is furnished
with eleven pieces of Cannon reall, which command all the rest,
and upon the bosome top of all standeth a Windmill. The lower
bulwarks, are first pallosaded round about, and near their tops,
and then in the middle flank between the two ditches strongly bar-
rocaded, beside two Countercarps, and three Redoubts of lesser
importance, yet all defensive. This is one of the chief Forts about
the city and first erected. Thence footing along the Trench dyke
(which is three yards thick, and on the ditch side twice as high)
I courted Islington, at the lower end whereof I found a strong and
large strength, called Waterfield Fort, having within two utter
workes a circularie Mount, stored with nine great pieces of artil-
lerie, and on the point of a Countercarp three pieces more : there
I saw the longest Court du guard) being longer then two ordina-
rie Churches) that I have seen as yet. A little further (about ten
paire butts) I approached to Islington hill, where there is erected a
most rare & admirable Fortification, called Strawes Fort, but now
Fort Royall. It hath eight angles, and a spacious interlarding di-
stance,

between each of the cornerd bulwarks. This Fort is marvellous perspicuous and prospective both for City and countrey, commanding all the other inferiour fortifications, near and about that part of the enclining grounds. The Northeast cornerd Bulwark is double altified above the rest of the vvorke, carrying on the two sides thereof six Cannon Royall; and the two South and West corners are mutually charged on each of them, with two half Culverins of Brasse; and the East promontoriat corner adorned with three whole Cannon. The altified bulwark is twice pallosaded, and at the root of the vvorke answerable to the top of the inmost ditch, it is strongly barrocaded; the middle place between the two ditches is enravelled all about vvith low vvooden stakes, and long pikes of throwne pointed iron, and vvithout all which vvorks there is a breastvvork cast up, and made defensive either for the first assault, or for the second invasion.

Descending thence to Holburne fields Iaccoasted a strength, named, Pinder of Wakfields Fort, being onely quadrangled, pallosaded, and single ditched, and enstalled vvith five great Ordnance and a Court du guard. Abandoning the place and shoaring along the Trench a little further to Longfield, I presently rancountred vvith North Hampton Fort, consisting of two divided quadrangled bulwarks, and each of them garnished vvith four Demiculverins of brasse; the interveening distance fortified, the two former bodies are pallosaded, double ditched, and the middle division vvherof, barrocaded vvith stakes a yard high, and each of them hooked with three counterthwarting pikes of iron. Whence conducted along with the Trenches through S. Gilles fields, I arrived at Crabtree fort, in Crabtree fields, standing in a quadrangle, and loaden vvith six Culverins of brasse, placed on the two field corners, defying the Malignants or what assailants may there encroach. The fort is pallosaded above, double-ditched below, and barrocaded in the middle division, with thick standing stakes and they counterbanded with thwarting iron pyks and a stately court duguard within.

Leaving this and marching along the circulary line, it grieved

me to see so many rich grounds of grass utterly spoiled with
erection of these works, in so much that horse and cattell cer-
tainly will come short of their food there for seven years and the
owners thereof must fall pittyfully short of their yearly profit
for where trouble is, then cometh misery. Having left the aforesaid
fort, I saluted the banqueting house fortresse, composed of two
forts upon *Tayburne* way and *Muribone* fields: Here I found both
the forts answerable to other, the way only divyding them, and
they both, pallosaded, double ditched, and barrocaded with iron
pyks, the one cled with eight demicanon, and the other fenced
with foure semiculverines of iron; both wondrous defensible. A
little advanced from this *Tayburnian* passage, I insulted upon Ser-
geants fort, composed mainly of foure angles, a court du guard
five piece of ordonance and fortified in all things, just like to the
former: departing thence, I shortly encroached upon *Head Park*
corner fort, which is a maine great strength, having one fort a-
bove, and within another, and the third fort closing the road way
standeth breasting the other two: The upmost invetoped fort,
overtopping the other two, is garnished with eight cannontrails
and on the inferiour bulwark northward, being a second part of
the forts maine body, there bee intrusted there five brazen ball
cannons more, and before it towards the fields a breasting *Quar-*
tercarp: The third dependant fort standeth entailed with six demic
culverines, amounting to nineteen of all: This great fortification,
but only pallosaded and single ditched, yet wonderfull strong and
of great bounds: all the three having seventeen angles. And thus
this is the westmost fortification enclosing the park, the fields, the
large mansion, and other enlargements belonging to *S. James* his
liberty. Thence drayning along a devalling Trench through *Middle*
field toward *Turtle* fields, I rancontroed with two half moon
workes, some ten paire buttes distant, both of them pallosaded
barrocaded with iron picks, and each of them planted with three
demie cannon of brasse. Both these works stand fighting *Chellay*
Whence breasting along the breastworkes I happily embraced
Turtlefield fort, my familiar ground of old acquaintance. The
fortress

the fort is entailed of some angles being pallisaded, and only double ditched, and discharged at the south and west corners with six pieces of ordnance and a court du guard. Here is an end of Middlesex labour, from which posternall place, I coursed the river syde, and crossed over to Lambeth in Surrey: In the head of which town west ward, and close by the river, I visited the synclines fort, composed of four angles, five ports, and five demiculvertes being slenderly pallisaded and single ditched, for this fort and Turtle fort stand opposite to other, the river only dividing them. Whence following my circulary progresse I enhanced my desired view of Fauxhall fort, which indeed is a delicate large and defensive work being twice pallisaded, once ditched, and bearing the burthen of fourteen Culverines. And hence transported amaine with a greedy desire to surveye S. Georges fields, I found half way hither a singular Countercarp, and fortified besides workmanship, with three half culverines; and then I arrived at the fort royall in Georges field: Which indeed of all the works I have as yet made mention of, this is the only rarest and finest, and contrived and reared after the moderne modell of an impregnable Citadelle. Having foure large bulwarks, every one counterbanding another from flank to flank, and the foure interwinning quarters are also interlaced with spacious and defensible midworks: The maine bofome of which, with the incumbent sides of the foure Promontories, may easily containe three thousand men the foure corners being destinated for twenty foure cannon all. The exterior workes are not as yet accomplished (although fast advancing) but certainly they will bee perfected after the Londonian forts as I have newly rehearsed; Neither are the trenches done which are drawn a long thence to the top of South-wark called Nevington fort: The which is composed of two flanking Redoubts, divyding nine pieces of ordnance between them, having two courts du guard, and backed with two Countercarps, infringing the road way passenger, till a condigne tryall of what are you what carry you and from whence came you bee demanded; hence I continued my purpose to the top of Kenilworth

and found there only a circuitary rampire of limas intrenched with a single ditch between two ditches, and entailed with five piece of ordonance, and so is the other at the back of Redreiff, but more defensible then the other: yet they are both to be intrenched with redoubts, & countercarps, in the intrrenched grounds. So here at Redreiff fort, just oppolite to Wapine fort, I finished the pilgrimagious toyle of a wearisome dayes journey, the circuit whereof on both sides the river amounteth to eighteen Kentish myles. From which I may say, that London was never truly London till now; for now she sits like a noble lady upon a royall throne, securing all her encroaching pendicles under the wings of a motherly protection; yet these limites were never heretofore granted till the Parliament for their better safety, confirmed this construction; that (*Grand-Gayre* excepted) I have not seen a larger inviolated compasse within the whole universe. By which computation I apprehend that this circuit comprehends above five hundred thousand dwelling houses, and in them large three millions of soules; that methinkes he were a happy Prince, that could bee but only King of such a city, as London now sits intrrenched though hee had no moe Provinces besides. And now the maine number of all these circulating forreßes (besides redoubtes, countercarps and halflmoon-workes along the trenches) amount to twenty foure forts in all; & upon them planted and reſetled two hundred and twelve pieces of Cannon, which indeed is a mighty and tremendous sight, where *Vulcan* and *Bellona* mean to make a bloody match if the furious Assailants should come in a tragicall inconsiderable way, to surpryse the virginities of these new and now almost finished Fortifications. Which indeed have been very chargeable to the City, and daily will bee more, for all the Port holes are soled and syded with timber, the Plat formes where the Cannons ly, are laid with strong oaken planks; all the Ordonance are mounted upon new wheelles, besides the pallosading and harroading of them without, with yron workes, and other engyns.

And now forest in the daily maintaining of Commanders and forces into them, with ammunition and all things necessarie for

the Ports and Soldiers. But it is no matter, for Calball
for all, for there lye the Treasure and weekly collections
of the Citty, which amounteth to twelve thousand pound sterling
a week, besides the Countrey about, and moreover, the customs,
the Royall tents, the Episcopall revenues, the plundering of Ma-
lignants, and all lye there: where there are sitting a daily Com-
mittee appointed by the Parliament and City, who have the dis-
posing of all, as they think fitting: notwithstanding they must re-
turne their accounts to both the Houses.

And now in discoursing of these Ports, I have beene somewhat
prolixious, not usuall in my former styles, but done of purpose,
that the Reader may conceive by Paper, which I have known by
ocular experience, and so I proceed.

Now to observe in these following consequences my former
condition, I will bee as indifferent as these relating times may
suffer me: and thus I begin. The chiefest conflicts and accidents,
which actually fell out in my being here, were onely three. The
first was the taking of Redding by Generall Byss, and that an
pulling skirmish fought at Cuslan bridge, the royall Partiet of
the Countrey being there in person: for surrendring of which
towne, Colonell *Fielding* then governour thereof, was lately
condemned by a Councell of war held at Oxford, to be shot dead
at a post.

The second accidentall blow May 12. was that consist in Corn-
wall, where sir *Ralph Hapton* prevailed against some of the Earle
of Stamfords forces, he being for the time in *Exeter*, and had left
five trand bands of that County, to second his intrenched Bel-
l-gard, which when *Hapton* fell on, they fled, and left *Stamford*
forces to finde the sweet and smart of life and death from the mil-
lervarke, some taken, and some dispatchd, and yet *Stamford* was e-
quall with that defeat the day following. *Hapton* was and is for
his Majestie, and Lord *Stamford* for the Parliament.

The third and most remarkable of all, was that prevalent vic-
tory May 20. which the Lord *Fairfax* son obtained at *Walsfield*
in *Yorkshire*, against Colonell *Goring* and his forces, being a

part of the Queenes armie led under Generall King, a conflict with the *L. Newcastle*, where *Fairfax* put to flight and rout the whole Brigad, taking Colonel *Gowring* prisoner with twenty five pryme officers, and fiftene hundred common Souldiers, so that none escaped save some fevv horse troupes, and a fevv of these slain: for the vvhich auspicious happinesse, there vvas solemn thanks givento God through all the Churches in *London* May 21 being sunday, and this gratefull celebration was ordered by the Parliament to be done. Colonel *Gowring*, and a Lieutenant Colonel, with some serjant Majors and speciall Captaines, were sent to Sir *John Hottam* governnour of *Hull* to be enterained there as captives, because they love powder so well, there is a great Magazin standing there, where I leave them to smart, till they finde a better heart: But by your leave, *Gowring* was once taken afore by the Parliaments forces, and thereafter swore at his enlargement never to carry armes any more against them; but now what the counsell of war will modifie I know not, let mercey or the martial law decyde it. Neither will I meddle here with that promiscuous battell fought at *Edgehill* or *Keynton*, where both the armies left other without either flight or following: nor will I report of that unhappy busines of *Brandford* (though in the end it proved happie for *London*.) because they do carry a reflection to a greater eminency, than my pen dare to contend with.

And indeed all the Counties of England (except the five confederat Counties, and *Kent* that are (and many moe) for the great Councell) are in a combustion, some for the Papists, some for the Parliament, and all for the King: But understand me better, and be not misled, take not this generall uproare (as I may say) to be between our gracious King and his loving Subjects; No, no, The quarrell dependeth only and absolutely betweene the Papists and Protestants, for either must the Gospel prevail with us, else their Idolatrie shall overtrample all; and therefore looke to it who may, for here is the main matter. And yet observe more, policy was wont to depend upon prudence and providence, vertue being the sole foundation of both: but now it dependeth upon perjury

and falshood, perfidious dissimulation being the ground worke of its deceitfulnesse; and a sophisticall habit, the sycophantick boldnesse of its brazen face: Great God amend it, else speedilie mend it, for this distracted Ile is over burdened with the filthy contagion of its forsworne falsities; and honesty and honour miserably mistegarded.

Neither may I forget that hard and unkindly usage that some of my country gallants have got there, being about an hundred and fifty of them; all officers and souldiers of fortune; And all and most of them being enroll'd, some have attended ten months, some longer, some lesser time, and yet can neither get employment, pay, nor passe from the Parliament, to their great undoing and losse of time. But indeed at their first going to the field (not they) but some other speciall Commanders were held in great estimation, but as soone as the English begun to learn the militarie art of discipline from our Scots Cavaliers, they begun to contemne them, and wring them out piece and piece from their employments and charge. I will not herein particularize any more (although duety commandeth me) least I be found refractory to that quiet & happy looked for association. But indeed their contemptible ambition, cannot away with our generous Countrymen any longer, than they have reacquisted their owne ends.

And now some of their flattering Ruffians, begin to direct their souldiers with lectorall lessons, as doting Phormio, would have taught Hanniball to fight, & forgetting the true discipline, would put all upon ignorant practise. So now I call to minde about Whitson-tide last, there was such an exclamation against the Scots for a weeks time as was pittysfull to hear, rearming us (commonly and disdainfully) false Scots: with many other incomparable execrations: And those their calumnies and despight arose from an employment sent from Chester to York, the effect wee know, the event is not finished, but this I may say since that imploring misse was published here in Print, the name of a Scot is growne so odious amongst *Londoners*, as the name of Satan is to the soules of a Saint. Yet they are still longing and praying for our help. But

willing and wounding (we say) makes poore householding. For
their tongues challenge our assistance by way of obligation, as-
suming that we first begun it and therefore should help to end it. To
whom I often answered, that this combustion came first from
them, and now it is returned again in their own bosome. And
Scotland hath done for them (said I) which they could not do for
themselves which you all acknowledge and yet are ingratfull.
And besides the great summes of moneys resting indebted by their
publick faith to our Nation, for that friendly aide, yet our King-
dome keeps now an army in Ireland to danton these bloody Re-
bels, set against your peace, and our profession, and as yet they
have received no acknowledgement from your Parliament there-
fore, And said I cast away your ceremonies your holy daies, super-
stitious rites, your Romish Ieranie, your dregs of Popery, and en-
braiding of our cavaliers, and then will *Scotland* prove a true si-
ster to *England*; which if not, why should they go fight to main-
taine your Popperies. Many such expostulations had I with hun-
dreds of them. The recitation whereof to avoide prolixitie I pur-
posely omit. And notwithstanding whereof, yet the groaning and
mourning people crave commiseration, for even now they are
begun to collect a severall domestick contribution through Lon-
don, and the now enclosed circumjacent parts thereof, for their
gaining of coale again winter, and thus, Every house accord-
ing to the chaulders they spend lesse or more yearly shall presen-
tly advance as much money (to set forth a present navy and for-
ces for recovering of *Newcastle*) viz. twenty shillings sterling for
the chaulder, and are to receive the coales (when they get them)
at the same rate, which will draw to a marvellous masse of money
since the meanest house will spend three or foure chaulder a year.
So is there amongst the adventurers here, for the relief of *Irish*,
another collection presently in hand and for defraying the charge
of the Scottish army there. And many like burthens have
people lying upon their necks, besides the hebdonadall and pen-
sionall pay of *Essex* army. The continuance of which will
ruine the poore sort, and make the rich to grumble.

And I may not thrust in oblivion here, the great sum of money maintained by the Parliament and people, round about the shales of England and Ireland, though to small purpose, yet to an infinite deale of charges, which indeed the commons must bear, the Parliament command, and the shoureloytering Lubbarde consume. But now to returne to both armies at this instant June. 28. they are lying within foure myles of other, and near to Oxford, where selected troupe parties on both sides, now and then are snarling or ocher like unto *Hircanian wolves*, but seldome byte, unless it be with a flying farewell. The Parliaments army is 30 thousand strong, and daily grow stronger and stronger, both out of *Kent*, the city, and the confederat Countyes: The Kings army, but rather the Papiests and Malignants forces, are nowayes answerable to their adversaries number, neither for pay, nor power.

But I must confesse, they are both grievous planderers of the commons wheresoever they come. Although the Parliaments army be daily and orderly payed; which the other is not. And it is daily expected they shall shortly either fight or flee, or else do both; where after which wee hope the Papiests shall seize upon the mountaines of Wales for their refuge: For if it draw, (as it is very likely) to a locall and lingring war, the whole Kingdome shall be utterly spoyled, and undone before the next approuching yeare. As for their captives on both sides they are many, and left misregarded, neither will they interchange quality for quality with other, and our countrey men Sir *William Tallantire*, and *Colonell Getheran* with divers others by incarcerated in *Windsore* castle, under the Parliaments reverence; so are also *Colonell Cornesby*, Sir *William Crofts* englishmen and many other Cavaliers enthrall'd at *Bristoll* under the same reverence and condition, besides *Canturburies* house in *Lambeth* now filld full of the like stasse; and honest doctor *Lichian* appointed for their keeper; Which countreyman of ours, was piteously disfigured and demayned by the villanous tyrannicall despight of *William Laud*, who shortly is to undergo his tryale for his former treason; as the Parliament have newly declared. Observe here Gods providence; how did

being but lately released from long imprisonment, is now put in the *Lands* house, and cruell *Land* expul'd from his princely mansion is now lying fast prisoner in the Towre; being both Physician, *Land*'s charge should have been for the soul, but indeed *Lichten* is a honest Physician for the body, and a better Christian which crowneth all.

And to engrosse here further discourse, Colonell *Bruce* is newly committed to prison, by the Parliament, and his goods that were imbarcked for Scotland, are disbarcked again and retained for the Parliaments use, till further tryall be had of his negotiating in Ireland these certaine yeares past, with the meer and barbarous Irish, and upon what authority he went there so often.

About this time, June 23. Colonell *Hurry* made a start to Oxford, having just reason, considering diverse affronts he had received, and could not be righted neither by Committees nor Martiall law, which here I forbear to particularize. But we expect ere long he shall deservingly repay all: And why? because there is nought can kill merit sooner than ingratitude, nor enforce a noble disposition to be longer indebted to a misregarding friend, than a just revenge commands expedition. And let me tell you that now presently the sea here and there is spotted with *Dunkirke* Frigates under the collour of Irish rogues, and *Fammouth* in *Cornwall* become the mother Harlot of these bastard-begotten *Brigants*, being the chief place of their receptance and refuge. I will not touch here the condition nor manner how, because understanding may conceive it. And now the convention of some sound and learned Divines, is presently in hand, who were summonsd hither by Parliamentall power to sit and meet in Westminster Palace for reforming of Religion, and in abolishing the former sopperies thereof; and they are to continue there, during the indurance of Parliament; being to be assisted with some Nobles, and members of the House of Commons, for the better performance of their burdenable taske, where I leave them to a happie conclusion.

Neither may I here obumbrate the memorie of this late designe, framed for the overthrow of Parliament and London: The disco-

vene

and deliverie whereof was wonderfull, and yet the purpose
far more cruel if it had taken effect. I will not further insist here-
in, since the Oracle of the lower House hath twice already most
largely manifested the same, both under print and power. But this
much I may avouch, that if that unnatural attempt had prevailed,
then & there, had I doubtles suffered with the rest. For now as I live
to *Malaga* a living Martyre, so then they had sacrificed me with
London a dying Martyre. Yea, and the like designe, and that same
time, was contrived against *Bristol*; whereupon there were two
of the villaines hanged for their paines. There vvas a solemn
thanksgiving to God through *London*, June 15 and the Countrey
about for that happie day of their deliverance, and fourty six of
their adversaries taken, and under tryall of the Martiall Law. And
although every man wisheth and speaketh as he affects, yet have I
indifferently (like to the passenger sayling betwene *Scylla* and
Charibdis) carryed my selfe to neither hand, but in a just vway
keeping a right course, least I should have offended the truth, and
so have slaine the honesty of my good intention. For although
it is impossible to give all parties content, yet I had rather please
many as to offend any. And novv to close, Almighty God pre-
serve aright, and sanctifie the royall heart of our dread Leige
and governour: And novv good Lord, either in thy mercy con-
vert the Papists, else in thy furie confound them, and turne their
bloudy svvords back in their ovvn bosomes, that their devilish
designes may never hence forth prevaile any more against thy
Saints and choicelings; and send us and all true beleevers, the life
and light of peace and truth. Amen.

FINIS.